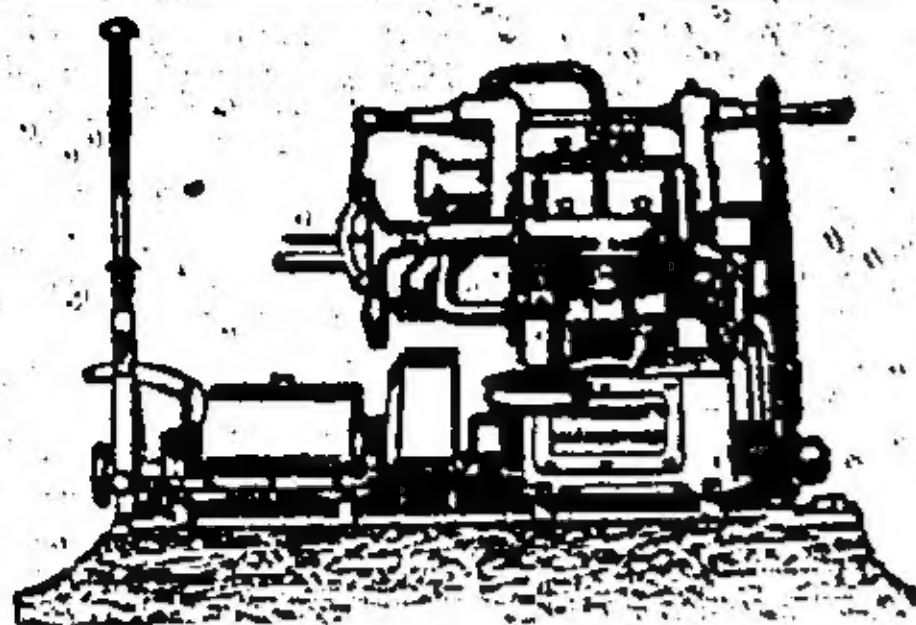






## NOTICES.



## THORNYCROFT AND KELVIN MARINE MOTORS.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO  
DODWELL & CO., LTD.  
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

### THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:—  
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,  
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,  
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.  
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO  
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

### YALE CHAIN BLOCKS.

TRIPLEX, DUPLEX, & DIFFERENTIAL  
TROLLEYS & TROLLEY TRUCKS,  
CRANES &c.

SOLE AGENTS:—

BRADLEY & CO., LTD. MACHINERY DEPT.  
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.  
ESTABLISHED 1883.  
MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND 1 1/2" to 1 1/2" CIRCUMFERENCE.  
CABLE LAID 1 1/2" to 1 1/2" CIRCUMFERENCE.  
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.  
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 2,000 feet in length.  
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

### LEMONS.

BROOKE'S  
FINEST

### LEMON SQUASH

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK  
MACCREGOR  
& Co.

15, Queen's Road,  
TELEPHONE NO. 75

### NORTH BRITISH

AND  
MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.,  
In which are vested the shares of  
THE OCEAN MARINE  
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

AND  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.  
The Undersigned AGENTS for  
the above Company are prepared to  
ACCEPT RISKS against  
FIRE at Current Rates.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
Agents.

### Yorkshire

Insurance Co., Ltd.  
ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for  
the above Company are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS  
against FIRE at Current Rates.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
AGENTS.

## NOTICE.



Gold Medal International Medical Congress Exhibition.  
By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain.

## Builds Bonnie Babies

To be obtained at all Chemists & Stores.  
ASK YOUR DOCTOR!

## HOTELS AND CAFES.

### THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

### PEAK HOTEL

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.  
FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.  
P. O. FEUSTER, Manager.

### GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal banks. Noted for the best food, refreshments, accommodation and cleanliness. A first-class dining room, reading room, billiard room, etc. Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people. For further particulars apply to: CHARLES MORRIS, Manager. Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

### KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.  
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.  
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.  
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.  
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL, Manager.

### STATION HOTEL.

KOWLOON.  
First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable terms. Apply—THE MANAGERS, Kowloon. Telegraphic Address: "TERHOTEL" Code Used; A.B.C. 5th Edn.

### NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.  
The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric, night and day. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to: THE MANAGER. Telegraphic Address "Phasia."

### Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.  
THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.  
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England, and  
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.E.)

## NOTICES.

TEL. NO. 1877. TEL. NO. 1877.  
MACKENZIE'S FOOT RELIEF POWDER.

is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc. PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

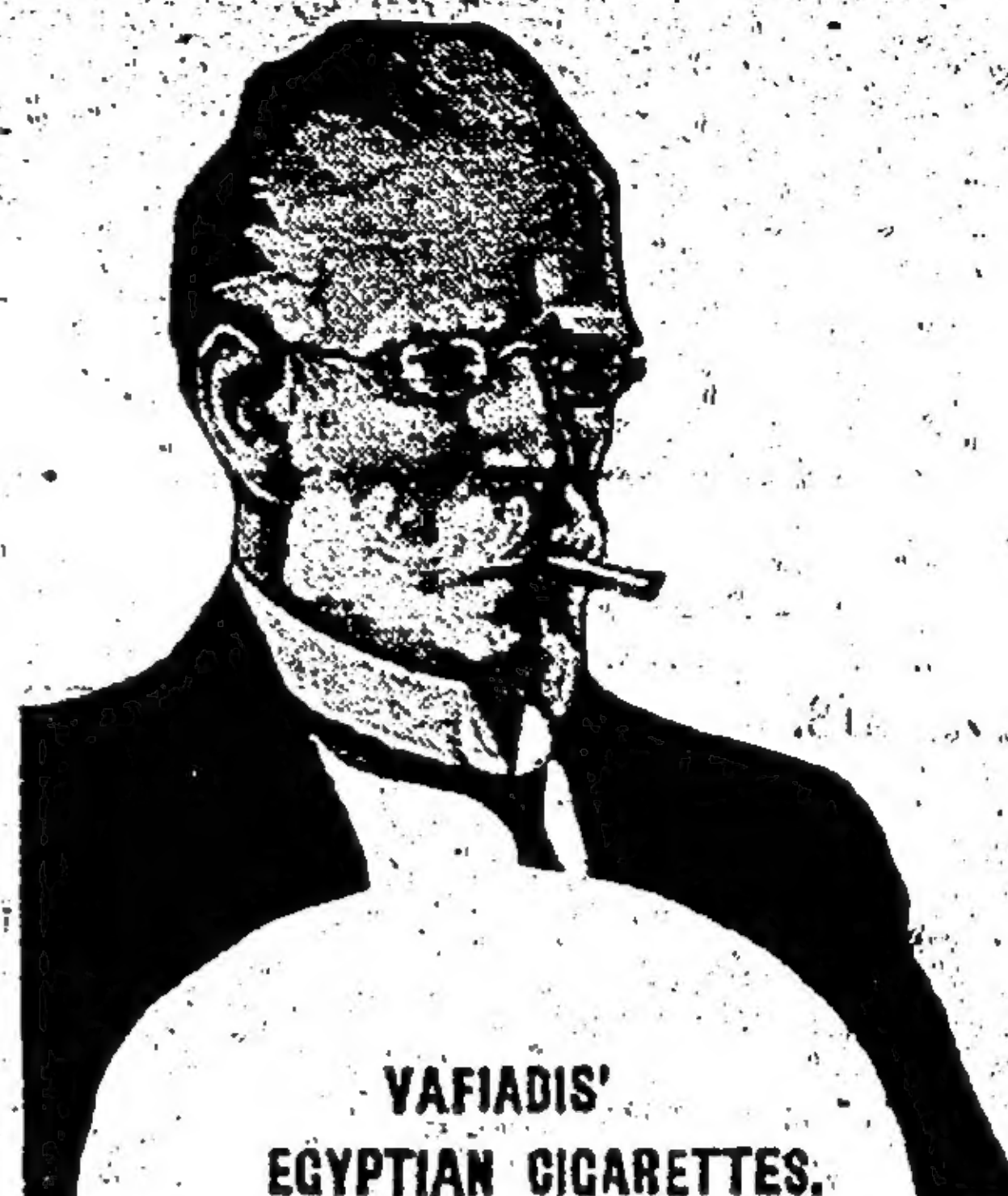
### THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS  
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

### FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON,  
15, Morrison Hill Road.

## NOTICES.



VAFIADIS'  
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Vildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

### THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

JUST ARRIVED.  
LATEST MODELS "ROYAL" TYPEWRITERS.



"ROYALIZED!"  
Price  
YOU can keep this MASTER-MACHINE  
No more annual "trading-out!"  
THIS new Royal Master-Model 10 is built for long-term service—it will stand the "grind." Here at last is the typewriter that need not be "traded out" and won't "die young!"  
Look inside for the proof of the Royal's durability—1,000 working parts less than others! Mark the absence of complicated mechanism! The machine with the rapid-fire action and adjustable personal touch (set YOURSELF)—just "turn the knob."  
Built for "Big Business" and its Great Army of Expert Operators  
ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Inc.

PRICE FROM \$230 TO \$280.

ALEX. ROSS & CO. (SOLE AGENTS)

## IZAL IZAL



THE  
UNRIVALLED DISINFECTANT  
is the result of years of experiment and scientific research. The safest and most economical of efficient disinfectants—mixes equally well with salt, brackish and fresh water.  
ONE GALLON IZAL, MAKES  
400 GALLONS EFFICIENT DISINFECTING FLUID  
WHOLESALE AGENTS:—  
W. R. LOXLEY & CO., YORK BUILDINGS.

### DRAGON MOTOR CAR Co.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.  
PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUMBULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.  
Kowloon Branch, 28, Nathan Road, Tel. 482.  
PROPRIETOR: C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Great Soap Case Settled.  
A settlement has been arrived at in the action brought by the Associated Enterprises, Limited (controlled by Messrs. Lever Bros., of Port Sunlight) against Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co., claiming damages for alleged breach of contract in connection with business in China. Terms were not disclosed.

Queen Victoria's Pearls.  
Mrs. Lament, secretary of the Daphne Fund, visited at a meeting held at the house of Mrs. F. A. White, Queen's Gate, that a beautiful 'rop' of pearls which had been constantly worn by Queen Victoria had been presented by the Duchess of Albany to the fund. It would be sold, and the proceeds would go to further the work.

Rebel Leader's Widow Drawn.  
Mrs. Muriel MacDonagh, widow of Thomas MacDonagh, the poet and rebel leader, who was executed after the Irish rising of Easter week, 1916, was drowned recently while bathing at Skerrier, county Dublin. She tried to swim to an island a mile distant from the mainland and sank when "half way across." The body was not recovered until yesterday.

British Refusal to Meet Germans.  
Stockholm, July 4.—A dinner was recently organised by the neutral journalists visiting Stockholm July 6, in honour of all the foreign journalists at present in Stockholm, with the object of creating a good understanding and a means of rapprochement between their colleagues in the belligerent countries. The British correspondents unanimously decided not to attend the dinner. The Russian and French journalists acted in agreement with the British.

Killed by Premier's Car.  
A verdict of accidental death was returned recently at Lambeth on Edward Barker, 52, a cab-washer, who was knocked down recently in Kennington-road by the motor-car in which the Prime Minister had driven to Walton Heath. Corporal Joseph Bewan, A.S.C., said he was driving a 45 h.p. Rolls Royce covered car, and had been to Walton Heath with Mr. Lloyd George. He drove back to town at 15 miles an hour, and kept a good look-out. The first he knew of the accident was when the driving wheel was knocked out of his hand, and the car shot across the road on to the pavement. The jury found that no blame attached to the driver.

Jane Austen Centenary.  
The tablet, says the Times of July 11, which is to be erected on Chawton Cottage, near Alton, Hampshire, on July 18, the centenary of the death of Jane Austen, will be on view during the afternoons of the next three days at 3, Savile-row. It is of oak, simple in design, and bears the following inscription:—Jane Austen lived here from 1809 to 1817; and hence all her works were sent into the world. Her admirers in this country and in America have united to erect this tablet. The cost of the tablet, which will be unveiled by Sir Frederick Pollock, is being defrayed by subscriptions from lovers of Jane Austen's works on both sides of the Atlantic. It is proposed that any surplus money that is collected shall be used to institute a scholarship or a school library, according to the amount raised, in the village of Steventon, Hants, the birthplace of the authoress. Mr. John Lane, The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.1, is treasurer of the fund.

"Three Weeks" Dramatized.  
Every popular favour attended the latest dramatization of Miss Ellinger Glynn's well-known novel, "Three Weeks," as adapted by Mr. Roy Horniman and produced at the Strand Theatre recently. It is not a masterpiece, nor does it always ring true, but it makes good, rough, popular romances—a kind of highly flavoured "Prisoner of Zenda." Mr. Horniman very wisely gets the famous love scene between Queen Bertha and her Englishman over quite early, and makes far more of the picture of the parting and of the tyrant that brought Bertha to the throne of Orsinia. The wandering queen was very cleverly played by Miss Marga La Robla in some gorgeous dresses, with Mr. Barry Baxter as a boyish Pant and Mr. Jerrold Robson as the drunken King.



## GENERAL NEWS.

**Japanese Version of New Testament.**  
The new Japanese version from the original Greek of the New Testament, which was begun about eight years ago, was recently finished and is now in the press.

**Dancer Weds Millionaire's Son.**  
George J. Gould, Jan., and Laura M. Carter, of Ardens, New Jersey, a well-known local dancer, have been married at Philadelphia. Mr. Gould is a son of the great railway magnate and a grandson of Jay Gould. His brother is famous as a tennis player. He only recently attained his majority. His eldest brother, Mr. Kingston Gould, recently married a former governess in the family.

**Life Risked for Record War Film.**  
The grim and terrible drama of war is a strangely pictured in the second collection of Canadian official photographs, which was opened at the Grafton Galleries by Major-General Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C. In the making of this historic collection, Captain Ivor Castle has risked his life again and again. No king's picture is more vivid than the enormous photograph—the largest in the world—which shows, in almost life size, the advancing Canadians on their way to Vimy Ridge.

**Lord Northcliffe's Appeal.**  
New York, July 10.—Addressing the members of the New York branch of the Overseas Club, composed of British men and women residing in New York, Lord Northcliffe, who is President of the Club, urged that the 400 branches of the Club in America should all do their utmost to help the United States to do its part in winning the war. The New York branch has 100,000 members, of whom Lord Northcliffe said 12,000 had joined the Armies in Europe. Every man of military age, he declared, whether married or single, must offer himself for service; and he called upon all the members to join hands with those who were directing the American war plans. He asked them especially for their fullest operation in his friend Mr. Hoover's food-saving projects. Lord Northcliffe said that the organization had raised more than \$400,000 for patriotic purposes, nearly half of which had been expended in providing an aircraft flit.

**Germans Repeat the Nurse Cavell Crime.**  
The Echo Belge states that the universal reprobation which was aroused throughout the civilised world by the murders of Nurse Cavell and Captain Fryatt has apparently taught the Germans nothing. Two fresh names must now be inscribed in the book of martyrs, namely, those of Mile. Grandpre and her brother, both of Stavelot, in the district of Verviers, who have been shot at Liege for having served their country too well. The same paper adds that the Germans, as a reprisal for alleged atrocities, have carried out their threat to arrest 20 Belgians belonging to high Colonial circles. At 6 o'clock on Friday morning the German authorities arrested in their beds the following prominent Belgians, whom they subsequently deported to Germany:—Count John d'Oultremont, Baron Cavelier, Count d'Uzel, M. Goffin, of the Congo Railway Company, Colonel van Gool, D. Briard, and others. Another message says that Mile. Grandpre and her brother were tried by court martial on a charge of spying. The trial was in camera. They were sentenced to death, and shot within 24 hours.

## NOTICES.

## VICTROLAS &amp; VICTOR RECORDS

## NOTICE

Owing to the high rate of exchange ruling:  
20% discount will be allowed on Victrolas and Victor Records for cash with order, and 10% discount on monthly accounts, from 1st September.

## S. MOUTRIE &amp; CO., LTD.



N. LAZARUS,  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY  
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN  
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.  
N. LAZARUS,  
NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## KELLY &amp; WALSH, LTD.

DO GOOD

PRINTING  
AT ORDINARY PRICES

Works: Duddell Street. Phone 1916.

German Dream to Control India.

The indefatigable Count Reventlow has added to his achievements by producing an extraordinary book on India. It is entitled "India: Its Importance for Great Britain, Germany, and the Future of the World." He sees in British sea supremacy the single force which enables England to hold India, and he says that as soon as a safe sea route between England and India ceases to exist the "freedom" of India from the British yoke is merely a matter of time, and, indeed, a short space of time. By other means, he holds, India cannot be liberated, but when that is accomplished then the value of India to the

Central Empires becomes tremendous. He regards that liberation as a vital question for the German and Turkish Empires, and if Germany is not to remain stagnant after the war she is in duty bound, with careful zeal and without regard for others, to choose her weapons. It is held by many, he declares, that it is Utopian to set forward the liberation of India as a great German aim, but he himself believes that where there is a will there is a way. If India is freed during the war, during the ensuing peace, or by another war, all the same it is a German task to encourage and support the Indian people, just as it is a German aim to weaken the British power.

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD  
FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—No. 6 STEWART TERRACE. Moderate rent. Apply to Denison, Ram and Gibbs.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bath. Use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. E. 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to:—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at 1, Connaught Road, C. OFFICES in King's Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens. HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces. HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—GODOWN in Duddell Street from 1st October. Apply to H. M. H. Netmzee.

## LOST.

LOST.—A WHITE PERSIAN CAT. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to X.Y.Z. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## WANTED.

WANTED.—YOUNG LADY for Drapery Department. Apply:—Fairall & Co.

WANTED.—A PARTNER for first-class business. Capital required for extension. Apply Box 1318 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—An experienced and reliable BOOK-KEEPER required. Application with testimonials to be addressed to Box No. 1131 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PIANO UPRIGHT in perfect condition; made for the climate; price \$150. Apply Box 1317 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## NOTICES.

## MAISON LILY

TELEPHONE 2336.

LADIES' FRENCH  
DRESS-MAKERS  
and MILLINERS.

Now open

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
DES VŒUX ROAD. (NEXT MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR).

## E. HING

WING WOO STREET  
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.  
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS,  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.  
TELEPHONE 1116.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & COMPANY, F. H. HONKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON, in pursuance of an Order of the Hong Kong Government, to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

on

FRIDAY

the 7th day of September  
1917.

at his Auction Rooms, in  
Duddell Street.

A QUANTITY OF PLANT  
AND MACHINERY

formerly installed, or about to be installed, in Blackhead's Soap Works, Shaikwan, In One Lot.  
The Plant and Machinery comprises:—A Steam Engine, Soap and Soda Steel Vats, complete with mixing equipment, Soap Cooling and other Tanks, A Paper cutting Machine, A Nailing Machine, A Hand drilling Machine, A Soap cutting Machine, A Hand Power Goods Lift, A Multitubular Marine Type Boiler, A Quantity of Line Shafting, Belting and Wrapt Iron Pipe, and a Quantity of Cylinders, Vats and Fittings, never yet used.  
The Factory itself and the buildings in connection with it will be sold at the same place and time.  
Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,  
1, Des Vœux Road Central,  
Collectors for the Liquidator, or from  
Mr. GEORGE P. LAMBERT,  
The Auctioneer,  
Hongkong, 7th August, 1917.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 11th September  
1917,

at 12 o'clock (NOON)  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,  
The Steamship "Shiu Hing".  
Length 122 feet.  
Breadth 23 feet 5 inches.  
Depth 8 feet.  
Net Tonnage 176.  
Gross Tonnage 294.

The above vessel is moored off the Cement Works, Honam (Canton) and is now on view.

Terms: Cash and the steamer to be at purchaser's risk on fall of hammer.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.

## UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Session 1917-1918.

## NOTICE.

THE University re-opens on September 15th. Degree Courses in Medicine, Engineering, Arts including Education, also a Course in Commerce.

For particulars apply to THE REGISTRAR.

## FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM ANY OF THE FOLLOWING AFFECTIONS, YOU WILL FIND RELIEF IN THE USE OF THE "THERAPION" CURE. IT IS THE ONLY CURE FOR ALL THE ABOVE AFFECTIONS. IT IS THE ONLY CURE FOR ALL THE ABOVE AFFECTIONS. IT IS THE ONLY CURE FOR ALL THE ABOVE AFFECTIONS.

## NOTICES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

FURNISHING DEPT.

SHOP SOILED, SOFT GOODS  
AND

"ODD LENGTHS,"

ARE TO BE DISPOSED OF  
REGARDLESS OF COST.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## PYRAMID HANDKERCHIEFS.

FOR

THE MAN  
OF  
TASTE

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS & COLOURINGS.  
— NOW SHOWING —  
COLOURS GUARANTEED FAST.

## J. T. SHAW

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

## THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

OF CHINA.

TEL 518 HONGKONG.

Head Office:

7 Jinkee Rd.

Shanghai.

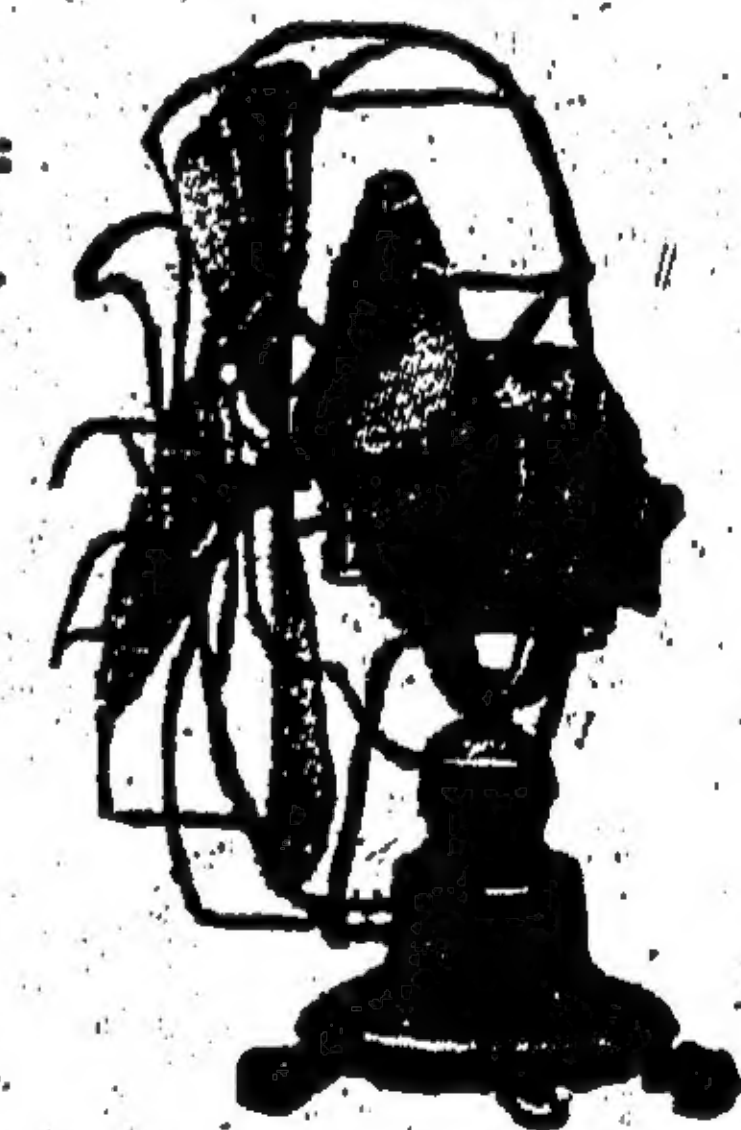
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Hankow

FANS

IN

STOCK.



FIXED AND OSCILLATING  
FROM \$20.

NEW STOCKS OF 8" OSCILLATING DESK  
FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE  
OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING  
ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE  
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

## KYL-FYRE.

THE BEST &amp; CHEAPEST

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

BRITISH MADE. Price \$5.

Over 2,000,000 now installed in

residences, offices, shops, factories, hotels,

banks, public institutions, theatres, hospitals,

schools, yachts, motor boats and

motor cars.

HANDSOME METAL TUBE CON-

TAINING DRY POWDER, NON

CRITTY &amp; NON ACID. WILL NOT

DAMAGE MACHINERY OR PAS-

SAGES. WILL EXTINGUISH ALL

KINDS OF FIRE.

Agents:—FRANK SMITH &amp; CO.,

8, Des Vœux Road Central,

HONGKONG.

Telephone 2090.

## EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE "Indents"

promptly executed at lowest

cash prices for all British and

Continental goods, including:

Books and Stationery,

Boots, Shoes and Leather,

Chemicals and Druggists'

Sundries,

China, Earthenware and

Glassware, Motor Cars and

Accessories,

Drapery, Millinery and Piece

Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery,

Hardware, Machinery and

Metals,

Jewellery, Plate and Watches,

Photographic and Optical Goods,

Provisions and Oilsmen's Stores,

etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.

Trade Discounts allowed.

Special Quotations on Demand.

Sample Cases from £10 upwards.

Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON &amp; SONS.

(Established 1814)

25 ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Cable Address: "Annville" London.

## Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scrofula, Bad Leg, Abscesses, Ulcers, Granular Sores, Boils, Pimples, Boreas, Itchy Skin, Piles, Blood Poisons, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If you can't wash your diseased skin or use lotions and ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have for permanent cure, is a medicine that will thoroughly cleanse the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is

Clarke's  
Blood  
Mixture  
WILL CURE YOU  
PERMANENTLY.

composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.  
THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a most remarkable collection of unimpeachable testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after trying given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—See pamphlet "Blood Mixture" sent free on request.



# WATSON'S B BRANDY.

Superior Old Cognac.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616.

BIRTH.  
RALPHS.—On Tuesday, the 4th inst., at No. 63, The Peak, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Ralphs, a son.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1917.

## THE WAR OPERATIONS.

The news from the principal fronts, though not of a character to make us and those having the interests of the Entente Allies at heart feel unduly elated, has been of late, nevertheless, decidedly satisfactory. On the Western Front, the troops of our unconquerable and splendid Ally, France, have been adding to their extraordinary achievements, by their tenacity, dash, resource and strategic skill, while our own equally gallant troops have been evincing in many parts of Northern France and in Flanders that they are equally determined to contest, if necessary, every inch of territory that the enemy continues to defy with his presence. Happily, both the French and the British are at present, as for some time past, meeting with success somewhat commensurate with the great efforts being put forth. The reports of Sir Douglas Haig and the communications from French Headquarters are eloquent of the deeds done, of the hopes that inspire the troops and of the success that has been and is still expected to be achieved. Of particular interest is the account of the long series of engagements that has been waged in connection with the past five months' fighting on the Chemin des Dames. Here, we are assured, the test has been as severe as that of Verdun last year. Forty-nine German divisions were engaged at this point from May 5 to August 20, compared with twenty-five at Verdun during the same period last year, when the fighting at Verdun was heaviest. The fact that the French took 8,552 prisoners on the Chemin des Dames during the period mentioned clearly suggests that the wastage of German effectives in this terrific battle is almost twice as great as at Verdun, and this when allowance is made for the fact that the fighting strength of a German division is considerably less than it was last year. Thus, it is clear, that to the enemy, costly as were his losses at Verdun, the mighty struggle at Chemin des Dames has been much more costly in many respects. Of this great battle we read that the strain has got to the nerves of the German troops, as is evident from the fact that "only one out of forty-nine German divisions re-appeared in the fighting line after the withdrawal." The terrible nature of the struggle may be gauged by the statement that the most bloody hand-to-hand fighting ever seen occurred on the crest of the line from Cerny to Gracette "where the area to be won is so narrow and the necessary advance so short that fifty deaths have not yet cared the Boche of the illusion that he can reconquer it." It must be admitted that, while this proves the splendid manner in which the French have been defending and continuing to defend what they have won at the Chemin des Dames, it likewise points to stubborn and continued efforts by the enemy. As is pointed out, it is probable that the enemy's strongest motive for keeping the battle of the Chemin des Dames alive is the vain hope of wearing down the courage of the French, who have beaten him as signally in this battle as at Verdun. Regarding another part of the French front, an equally gratifying statement has just been made. On the Aisne, the French report that their fire "completely smashed up another enemy attack on positions which we captured on the 31st ultimo to the north-west of Hurbise." In referring to this signal success, the enemy does so with characteristic nonchalance, obviously with the view of minimising as much as he may venture what is evidently a heavy blow. As to the most recent movement of the British troops in France and Belgium, Sir Douglas Haig reports that we repulsed raids to the north-west of Lens and south-west of La Bassée and that to the east of Ypres both artillery forces were active. Splendid news is also forward from the Italian front. It augurs well when the enemy has had to admit that no fewer than seventy bombs have already been dropped on Trieste, upon which objective the Italians are gradually concentrating. On the other hand, the Austrians claim to have repulsed strong Italian attacks north of Udine and to have stemmed all assaults at Mont San Gabriele. The claim is also made of the capture of a section east of Gorizia. Still there can be no doubt about the fact that our gallant Italian Allies have achieved most creditable work in their advance on Trieste, which now seems likely to be in their possession at no distant date. Huge losses on both sides are reported from the Russian Front and it would appear that we have to prepare ourselves for rather unpleasant developments in the vicinity of Riga. The essential point, however, regarding the Russian news, is not so much a matter of successes or losses on one side or the other, as the fact that the Russians are in some regions strenuously resisting and, at certain other points, are successfully attacking the enemy. On the whole, an impartial summary of the situation at the various Fronts seems to justify one in concluding that we who are battling in the glorious cause of justice, right and freedom have little to fear from the present aspect of affairs or as to what they may reasonably be expected to lead up to in the near future.

## The Tennis League.

The Lawn Tennis League season, which has just ended, has been one of the most successful on record. In both divisions, there was a most representative entry of Clubs, and the contests have produced some very fine and enjoyable matches. For the first time in the history of the League, three Clubs tied for first place in the premier division, and even the initial play-off did not decide the issue, the trio still remaining equal after each had played the others. Then came the "draw on a knock-out basis," which has resulted in the Chinese Recreation Club securing the shield by overcoming the United Services Recreation Club. All good sportsmen will join in congratulating the Chinese Club on coming out on top, while at the same time reserving a little sympathy for Kowloon and the U.S.R.C. in just failing to carry off the coveted honour. The O.R.O. victory is indicative of the rapid progress which Chinese tennis players have made in recent years. When the League was formed we imagine that very few people foresaw the probability of a Chinese team coming so rapidly to the fore as to be able to triumph over all comers, but to sportsmen of whatever nationality, the development is most gratifying, revealing, as it does, a very healthy desire on the part of the younger generation of Chinese to take their place in manly, outdoor sport. In the second division, the Club de Recreation has come out on top, so that in both groups non-British Clubs have taken premier position. The League has long since proved its value in raising the standard of play, and we are sure that those who interested themselves in its inauguration are more than gratified at the results attained. Next season we suggest that the two leading teams in the second division be automatically promoted to the first division, their places to be taken by the two lowest in the other group. That would provide an added inducement for second division teams to get to the top, while at the same time it would provoke keener rivalry among first division teams who have no prospect of securing championship honours.

## Tricky Wilhelm.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris sends a telegram, which will be found to be of peculiar interest, when considered in the light of the universal distrust that is felt regarding Germany because of the machinations of all Germans, from the Kaiser downwards. In the telegram, the Potentate of Potsdam is stated—without doubt with very good reason—to have been scheming against Britain as far back as 1904. The "All Highest's" little plan on that occasion was to form a Franco-Russian-German alliance against the Empire whose power and position in the world he envied then as he envies it now. To what extent France felt disposed to listen to the wiles of the wily Wilhelm is not quite clear, as, with true Teutonic duplicity, the Kaiser, while endeavouring to enlist France's sympathy for the scheme against England, was simultaneously sounding the Tsar on his views on another treaty, in which it was proposed that Germany and Russia should be "well in" and France would be "very much out," while at the same time the precious scheme against Britain would be proceeded with. Doubtless, it was put in such a way to the Tsar, who "after momentarily appearing to agree," changed his mind. The whole matter, like so many of the Kaiser's cunning schemes, proved to be a fiasco, and is interesting now-a-days merely as showing that the present state of affairs in Europe is due to the inveterate scheming propensities of Germany's Emperor and his equally ambitious satellites, who in the past, as to-day, appear often to have attempted to pave the way for Germany's advancement at the expense of any nation that might happen to stand in the way.

Japanese for the Front.  
A company of Japanese infantry formed in Hawaii is to be taken into the American Expeditionary Force.

## DAY BY DAY.

BEWARE OF LITTLE EXPENSES:  
A SMALL LEAK WILL SINK A GREAT SHIP.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
Two years ago to-morrow the ex-Tsar assumed supreme command of the Russian Armies, the Grand Duke Nicholas being transferred to the command in the Caucasus.

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 0.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

A Clean Bill.  
There was not a single case of communicable disease notified in the Colony last week.

For the Troops.  
We desire to acknowledge with thanks gifts of literature for the troops from Mr. W. J. van Wageningen and Mr. G. Blair.

The Death Rate.  
The death rate in the Colony, during the week ending August 19, was 28.9 per thousand per annum, as against a rate for the corresponding week last year of 33.7.

The Foreshore Nuisance.  
At the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, there was only a formal agenda to occupy the attention of members. A letter was received from the Government relative to the erection of some water closets at a new house in Kennedy Road, reference again being made to the Praya East foreshore, where water closets drain. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley took opportunity, on this, to say that he had already written to the Board to recommend the Government to introduce an Ordinance to prohibit the digging of the mud on the foreshore. Whatever the source of the mud is, the stirring up of the mud causes a public nuisance.

A Serious Charge.  
At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, a man was charged with demanding money by menaces. Inspector Beal said this was a case which had a bearing on the case which was before his Worship yesterday, when two men were charged with erecting a wireless installation at 25, Connaught Road, without the permission of the Electric Light Company. It was alleged that the defendant went up to the house on Sunday morning and said "You have seven lights here which you have not had permission to have. You must pay me some money or I will report you to the Company." Mr. A. M. Preston was prosecuting and Mr. Leo D'Almada defending. The latter asked for a remand until next Monday when all the cases could be taken together. His Worship granted the remand and fixed bail at \$100.

Military Outing.  
The members of the R.E. and A.S.O. Detachment (Kowloon) enjoyed a delightful all-day outing on the 2nd inst., thanks to the generosity of the subscribers to the Services Entertainment Fund in footing the bill and to the kind interest of the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt in arranging the trip. Calling in at Lyceum, a tennis match was played against the Royal Engineers there, for a cup presented by Captain Buck, R.E., the event being won by the visitors. Then the party went on to view the fine feat of engineering on the dam at the new Tytam Tuk reservoir, over which it was successfully conducted by Mr. Bolt, the clerk of works. Afterwards a visit was paid to Bopulse Bay, where a swim was enjoyed, and from thence the circuit of the island was completed. One and all thoroughly enjoyed the trip and are heartily grateful to the donors. Thanks are also due to Mr. Davidson and Sgt. Sheenat, A.S.O., for their able management of details.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.  
The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending September 1, 1917:—

This Year: ...	Last Year: ...	Receipts for week ending 25 weeks.	Aggregate Receipts for 25 weeks.
\$15,558	\$17,049	\$471,808	\$538,865
Decrease: ...	1,691	37,559	21,223

## LANDLORDS SUED.

## Improper Distraint Alleged.

In the Summary Court this morning, before the Chief Justice (Sir William R. Davies), Au Hin, trading as Au Hin Kee, contractor, of 434, Reclamation Street, Yau-mat, sued the Tang Hang Yu, of 237, Wing Lok Street, landlords of 380, Shanghai Street, Yau-mat, for \$1,000. The plaintiff was the monthly tenant of the defendants at 380, Shanghai Street and on June 29 the defendants distrained upon the goods and chattels of the plaintiff and sold them. The plaintiff claims the \$1,000 as damages for improperly distraining, or, alternatively, \$1,000 for trespass.

Mr. F. X. D'Almada appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. S. J. Grist defended.

In opening the case, Mr. D'Almada stated his client had been tenant of the building since 1914. The defendants appointed a woman rent collector, and in the usual course of things she called for the rent in June. The plaintiff, who had not always been punctual in his payments, was at this time in the country, but a foki of the shop said that the master would be back soon. Later the woman came again and said that the master had absconded and that she wanted the rent. The foki went to Hongkong and borrowed money off some friends to pay one month's rent, but when he came back he found that the woman had already distrained upon the premises. Everything had been taken away, including the books of the firm. He later offered the woman the two months' rent owing, but she said that she could not take it, as she had sold some of the goods. Subsequently a proper distress was levied by the bailiff.

Mr. D'Almada asked for leave to amend his writ of summons, saying that instead of claiming \$1,000 as damages, he wanted to claim \$893, the value of the goods taken away. The alternative claim would stand. This alteration was agreed to and evidence was then taken. Judgment was given for the defendants with costs.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (Reserve):—

Rifles.  
Men returning rifles to store when going on leave will at the same time return their oil bottles and pull-through or cleaning rods.

All ranks are reminded that the Armory is open every Tuesday and Friday evenings from 5.15 to 6 p.m. when Sergeant Fisher will attend to any defects in rifles and will issue or receive rifles and cleaning gear as required.

Winter Uniform.  
Preparatory to issue of winter uniform, equipment officers will make the following separate returns to this office:—

(1) Collar-number, rank, name and unit of members to whom no winter uniform has yet been issued.  
(2) Similar particulars respecting those in possession of winter uniform but which requires exchange or alteration.

These returns are to be made on or before September 15 next.

Band Practices for September at 6 p.m.

Friday, 7; 14; 21; and 28.

Orchestra Practices for September at 6 p.m.

Monday, 10; 17; and 24.

Music Class for September at 6 p.m.

Wednesday, 12; Wednesday, 19; Thursday, 20; Wednesday, 28.

Drummers and Buglers Practices.

Monday, September 10; 17; 24. Wednesday, September 5; 12; 19; 26.

Friday, September 7; 14; 21; 28.

## THE FRAWLEY CO.

## Splendid Performance of "Under Cover."

It was a pity that the short notice at which the Frawley Company resumed at the Theatre Royal last night should have synchronised with its production of McGee's clever melodrama "Under Cover," for both the play and the manner of presentation deserved a larger audience. As it was, however, there was quite a fair house considering all the circumstances, and it is not saying too much when it is added that "Under Cover" was one of the best things yet put on by this talented company. From the very opening scene the plot begins to tangle, and yet it is a plot that is simple, though strong. Through the whole of the four acts one's attention is gripped, and the startling and wholly unexpected denouement brings about an end that surprises and pleases. The play has been written by an evident artist, who, having conceived his theme, has handled it with skill, and with due thought to the lighter vein.

The movement centres around three characters. Daniel Taylor is in the United States Customs and it is his duty to trap smugglers, especially those society folk who glory in getting things through. Ethel Cartwright, a clever society girl, is made a tool of the Customs man, under threat of having her younger and foolish sister arrested for the theft of some jewels. The best part of the play deals with Taylor's efforts to catch Steven Denby, who is known to have smuggled through a costly pearl necklace. Ethel, who is staying at the same week-end party as he, is made the medium, but she knew Steven previously and was in love with him. And so it becomes a question to her as to whether she will give away the man she loves or allow the Customs man to execute his threat of putting her sister in jail. It is a strong situation. After a series of exciting episodes, Steven is caught by the revenue men with the necklace in his possession, but he successfully offers Taylor a handsome bribe. In well restrained manner it transpires that Steven is none other than the successful detective Richard J. M., that the whole thing has been a trap to catch the revenue man who was suspected of securing bribes off those he had in his power. Of course Ethel's love for Steven is more than reciprocated, and there is a happy conclusion.

Miss Eva Long had a difficult part to play as Ethel, but she carried it through with great credit. Her sympathetic treatment of the situation in which she was between two loves—that for her sister and that for Steven—was really fine. Mr. John Halliday, as Steven, again proved himself to be an actor of more than ordinary merit and was, in great part, responsible for the "swing" with which the piece went. Mr. Reynolds Dennison was seen to marked advantage as Taylor. Mr. Frawley and Miss Annette Tyler, as Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, played with their customary cleverness, whilst the roles of Monty Vaughan and Nora Rutledge were admirably sustained by Mr. Barton and Miss Hagger respectively. Miss Gloria Fonda made a very natural younger sister in disgrace, and the role of James Gibbs, Taylor's factotum, was well carried through by Mr. Moore. In fact, the whole cast was a strong one.

This evening the Company present the well-known play "Jerry."

Clergyman's Confidence in His Wife.  
The Rev. John Henry Obmption McGill, of Edsworth, vicar there for 17 years, formerly Fellow and Tutor of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, rector of St. Andrew's, Deal, from 1893 to 1900, who died on April 11, aged 69, left estate valued at £16,564, gross, with net personality £15,872. His will was in the following terms:—I, John Henry Obmption McGill, herewith bequeath everything I possess to my wife, Maria McGill, knowing she will give one-tenth under certain conditions to the three children so dear to my heart. I know she will be just.

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The sale of the Bath Library, resumed at Messrs. Sothbys had recently occupied 33 days, since November 1911. It is the biggest thing of its kind. The portion now being sold comprises N-P, and the earlier letters realised over £150,000. This must be regarded as the profit so far on the library, for it cost to collect some 100,000, and that sum is the estimated value of the 50 volumes selected under Mr. Alfred Bath's will by the British Museum Trustees, and the Shakespeare Society sold privately to America at a price never officially divulged.

It was by the father of the Mr. Alfred Bath just mentioned, Mr. Henry Bath, who died in 1873, that the bulk of the library was formed. His taste for collecting began when as a boy he exchanged some old school books in a shop in Holborn for a few volumes which he preserved until his death. But he was over 30 when he took up the hobby in earnest. In the next 20 years, Joseph Lilly alone, the bookseller in Pall Mall, had done transactions with him to the amount of £40,000. In all, the Baths, father and son, gathered 14,000 volumes, most of them rarities.

Which is the hottest month of the year in London? Most of us would say August, and we should be wrong, because it is July. The three hottest days of the whole year being July 14 to 16, which have a mean temperature, as decided by the Greenwich records since 1814, of 63deg. The highest July temperature ever recorded at Greenwich was 97deg. on July 16, 1881.

Curiously enough, July, the Midsummer month, is also the wettest month, its average being 2.47 in. of rain, compared with only 1.99 in. January, when the coldest temperature usually occurs.

It is rather surprising to find women writing of Princess Mary as "old-fashioned" in her dress, and as "needing advice," if you please (says a Home paper). She was more than modern recently when she had an aeroplane escort for her train to Southend. But what her critics mean comes simply to this: this beautiful girl wears costumes which reach the ankle and the neck; she wears the knee-protectors which answer for skirts and the waist-belts yoked to shoulder-straps which are called blouses. She is not old-fashioned; she is high priestess of a cult largely forgotten—dress which combines grace and beauty with modest dignity.

The War Office is considering, Mr. Macpherson tells us, the issue of a war medal to the survivors of the original B.E.F., yet a war medal has already been bestowed for a campaign begun and ended since August 1914. The medal is the new African General Service, and the clasps have been given for Shimer Berris (actions against Darvishah in November 1914 and February 1915) and Nyassaland, for suppression of rebels in the Shire Highlands of January and February 1915. Why, then, should there be so much delay in the issue of a decoration for the B.E.F. or the Dardanelles expedition?

Women Police Praised.  
Mr. Cecil Chapman, presiding at a conference on the work of the women police at the National Welfare and Economy Exhibition at the new County Hall, said that from the small experience which they had had of the women police they seemed to meet a need which had been crying for recognition for a great many years. Miss Damer Dawson, founder of the women police, said that in July, 1914, there was no such thing as a male and policewoman but in July, 1917, there were 500 women working in official posts in this country. Mr. Bardo, an old Bow Street police officer, testified to the excellent services of women in police work. Mr. O. J. Stewart, the Public Trustee, speaking of his staff of 500 women and girls, said that he knew the importance of employing women to deal with women.



## MESOPOTAMIA.

## General Maude's Despatch.

Lieut. General Sir Stanley Maude's despatch dealing with the operations carried out against Kut and Bagdad by the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force was recently issued. It deals with the work done between August 28, 1916, to March 31, 1917; a period of seven months, of which the first three and a half were devoted to preparation.

Upon assuming Command, General Maude continued the work of re-organisation begun by his predecessor, Lieut. General Sir Percy Lake. The health and training of the troops who had suffered severely from the intense summer heat was improved. Means of communication by rail, road and river over a country difficult at any time and made difficult by both floods and droughts were perfected; and the lines of communications themselves secured against attack. Reinforcements were accumulated, resources were developed, and reserves of supplies, ammunition and stores were amassed.

By the beginning of December, 1916, movement was begun against the enemy about Kut. The Turks still occupied the same positions on the Tigris from which they had occupied during the summer. On the left bank they held the hitherto unconquerable Sannaiyat position which they had strengthened and elaborated. Kut was protected on the right bank by a system of trenches running from a point on the river three miles to the north-west and circling beneath it across the Khadairi Bend until cut by the river Hai, two miles below the exit from the Tigris. This system was continued to the north-west. The position gave the attack a good chance of success, and it was decided to secure possession of the Hai, clear all the enemy trenches on the right of the Tigris, while, at the same time, so seeping his strength by constant battle at Sannaiyat that he must either give up that position or so weaken his line that a crossing of the Tigris might be easily accomplished further west.

The first movement was successfully accomplished on December 13. Lieutenant General Cobbe distracted the attention of the enemy by a bombardment of the Sannaiyat lines, while during the night of the 13th/14th the cavalry and Lieutenant-General Marshall's force struck westward to the Hai, surprised the enemy, and cleared both banks of the river up to the Hai bridge-head which was strongly held. By the 18th, Lieutenant-General Marshall had fought his way forward until we had won command of the river up-stream of the Khadairi Bend. The operation gave us direct control of the Hai, and enabled us to threaten the enemy's communications west of Shumran, while it safeguarded our own communications and opened out prosperous districts for our own supply.

The enemy still clung to his positions on the right of the Tigris in the Khadairi Bend. Here he menaced our communications on the Hai, and he also had it in his power to inundate portions of our line. The enemy held a strong line in flat, bare country, difficult for attack. Lieutenant-General Cobbe spent the time between January 5 and 19, clearing the Bend. The preliminary stage involved digging some 25,000 yards of trench under trying conditions—constant rain and exposure to enemy fire, but it was duly carried out. On the 9th the Gurkhas and Mahrattas had fought their way to the river bend on the left, after severe hand-to-hand fighting. On the right our troops made steady progress, and a heavy counter-attack got forward under cover of a mist was broken by the resolute resistance of the Manchester, a frontier Rifle Regiment and a detachment of Sikh pioneers. Lieutenant-General Marshall's cavalry west of the Hai carried out successful diversions, and though they were hampered by the mist they forced their way into Hai Town and occupied it for several days. By the 17th

our troops were pressing the enemy hard, and by the 19th his position had become so difficult that he voluntarily retired across the Tigris. During these operations the fighting had been severe, mainly hand to hand, but the enemy, in spite of his tenacity, had more than met his match in the dash and resolution of our troops.

While this fighting was in progress Lieutenant-General Marshall began his preparations for the reduction of the Hai salient and the extensive trench system which the Turks held astride the Hai river near its junction with the Tigris. On the 25th the enemy's front line on a frontage of about 1,800 yards was captured. There was heavy bombing fighting, and the Turks made good use of skillfully concealed guns and machine guns. In a series of counter attacks the enemy was able to recapture his line, but a gallant charge across the open by the Royal Warwick restored the situation. On the 26th the assault of two Punjab battalions was a complete success, and in stubborn fighting our hold on both banks of the river was increased. Our cavalry attempted to strike against the enemy's rear via Bedrah and and Serran, but the waterlogged ground held them up. On February 1 the Cheshires led an attack which gave us further ground, and on the 3rd, the Devon and a Gurkha Battalion carried two lines of works and held them in spite of counter attack and artillery fire. That evening the enemy began to retire, and by the morning of the 5th had fallen back to the Liqueurice factory and a line east and west across the Dabra Bend.

The Liqueurice Factory was dealt with by howitzer fire, and on the 9th the King's Own effected a valuable lodgment in the centre of the enemy's line which enabled us to extend rapidly on both flanks. By the night of the 10th/11th it became known that the enemy had given up his forward positions and had retired to an inner line across the Dabra Bend. On the 15th the final battle for the position was opened by the Royal North Lancashire, and after some dashing fighting by the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the South Wales Borderers, the Buffs and the Dorset, the enemy was pushed bodily to the Tigris, and by night only held about a mile of works. Two companies of a Gurkha Battalion, acting on their own initiative, took these trenches and on the 16th the Dabra Bend was clear of the enemy.

The final action for the capture of Kut now came. Lieutenant-General Cobbe, who had kept the enemy constantly on the alert at Sannaiyat began a threatening attack on the 22nd. He captured some of the works before him, and was at once subjected to heavy counter-attacks which the Seaforths brilliantly resisted. On the night of the 22nd/23rd ferries were being made against the river, opposite Kut and opposite the Liqueurice Factory and the Turks were misled into thinking bridging operations were to take place at this point. The point chosen was actually at the South end of the Shumran Bend, West of Kut. Three ferries were set to work before day-break on the 23rd. The Norfolks effected a surprise lodgment with the first trip, but the other ferries carrying Gurkhas were met with a staggering fire, and only with difficulty effected a landing. The Norfolks and Gurkhas held on tenaciously, and pushed up stream as bridging operations were commenced. By nightfall, as a result of the day's operations, our troops had, by their unconquerable valour and determination, forced a passage across a river in flood, 340 yards wide, in face of strong opposition, and had secured a position 2,000 yards in depth, covering the bridge head. While this crossing was proceeding, Lieutenant-General Cobbe had secured the third and fourth lines of Sannaiyat, and was working his way with bombs, deep into the maze of trenches. On the 24th the fight was resumed, the enemy fighting tenaciously, but the end was certain. General Cobbe carried the Sannaiyat position and the enemy was now in complete retirement.

Lieutenant-General Marshall took up the pursuit of the enemy with dash, broke the enemy eight miles from Shumran and

followed vigorously. On the 26th the retreat was rapid, with the cavalry and infantry following on either bank, and the river craft of the Royal Navy pushing up stream in hot pursuit. Much booty and many enemy vessels, including those captured from us fell into our hands. The pursuit was broken off at Anisayah 50 miles from Kut and half way to Bagdad, and a pause for re-organisation was made while Lieutenant-General Cobbe's force closed to the point. On the 5th movement began again, and an advance was made to Lajj. Here the Turkish rear-guard was found well entrenched, it was attacked, and defeated, and retired during the night.

On the 7th we were in touch with the enemy's line on the Bialah, a river joining the Tigris eight miles below Bagdad. On the 8th a crossing was attempted in the face of a withering fire, and as this manoeuvre was felt to be impracticable, a force under Lieutenant-General Marshall was ferried across the Tigris to enfilade the enemy position with guns from the right bank of the river. During the night of the 8th/9th further attempts were made to ferry the river. Only one succeeded, and landed a party of 70 of the Royal North Lancashire on the further bank. For the next 22 hours, until the passage of the river was completely forced, the detachment held on gallantly in its isolated position, under constant close fire from the surrounding buildings, trenches and gardens. On the 8th the cavalry and a portion of General Cobbe's force crossed the Tigris, worked up to Shawa Khan and well served by aeroplane scouts, pushed on towards Bagdad. On the morning of the 10th our cavalry fought the way to a point 2 miles west of Bagdad railway station, and in a blinding dust storm followed the Decauville railway up to the station on the left bank of the Tigris. General Marshall had forced the Dialah at two points early on the 10th, had linked up with the devoted Royal North Lancashire, and had advanced against the strong position of Tel Muhammed which covered Bagdad. During the night the Turks retired, and General Marshall entered Bagdad amid manifestations of satisfaction on the part of the inhabitants. The Gunboat flotilla proceeding up stream in line ahead formation anchored off the British Residency, and the two forces under Lieutenant-General Marshall and Cobbe provided for the security of the approaches to the City. An immense booty which the enemy had been unable to destroy was taken, including all the guns, (rendered useless by General Townshend) taken by the enemy at Kut.

After the fall of Bagdad precautions were made to secure the safety of the British Army. A brilliant operation carried our force upward on the railway line to the Musardie Station, which the Black Watch and the Gurkhas rushed on the night of March 14. The enemy's flight was so rapid that touch was not obtained again. By the 18th our front was extended north-east by the capture of Bagbah on the Dialah, and the line thus moved out towards the Russians approaching from Persia. To the west the front was also consolidated by the occupation of Feloja on the Euphrates on March 19. Co-operating with the movement of the Russians from Khanikin our forces moved up the Dialah to hold the retreating Turks and Shahraban was occupied on March 23. The enemy endeavoured to bar our progress but during the night of 24th/25th and the day following we forced our way up over the hills of the Jebel Hansein range, and beat him though we were forced to withdraw because of the difficulties of the country. On the 25th the enemy began a converging movement down the Dialah from Deli Abbas and along the left bank of the Tigris from Shattel Adhaim, apparently to assist the withdrawal of the Turkish forces before the Russians. Both these columns were brilliantly beaten back.

The report is brought to a close by the statement that the total number of prisoners taken in the period under review was 7,921.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 8th September, 1917.

commencing at 11 a.m.  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Dress Shirts Gents and Lady's Boots and shoes, stockings, tooth powder and paste, shaving sticks, etc., etc.

On view from Friday, the 7th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms—Cash on delivery.

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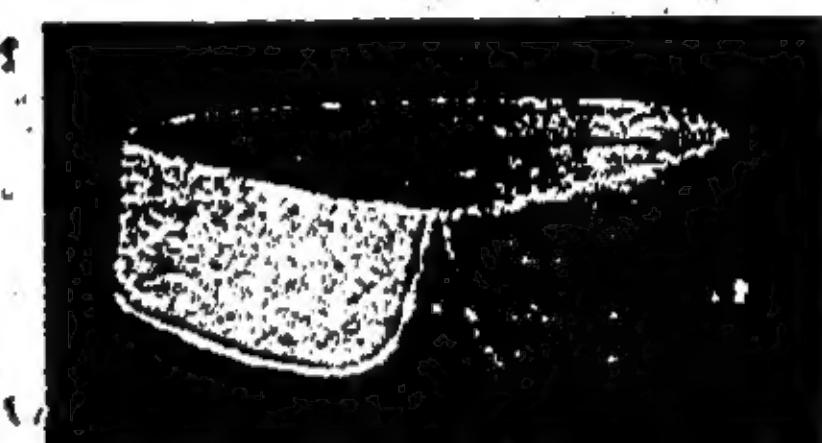


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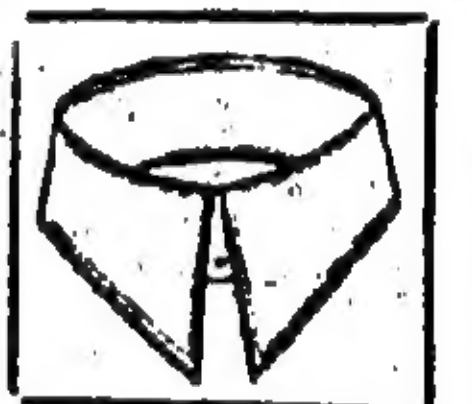
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## UNFIT MEN IN THE ARMY.

Admissions by General Keogh.

The system of examining recruits was explained by General Sir Alfred Keogh, Director-General of the Army Medical Service, who gave evidence before the House of Commons Select Committee, which is investigating the administration of the Review of Exemptions Act.

He said it was not until the Derby scheme that an organised system of medical examination was set up.

As far as possible Army medical officers were used as presidents of the medical boards, which were subsequently established and most of those appointed had been in retirement for some time, so that their knowledge of the service could not be of much use.

"Quite legitimately," Sir Alfred proceeded, "a great deal must be allowed for negligence. Many men were passed, I have no doubt, who ought not to have been passed; but, on the other hand, a great number of men were rejected who ought to have been passed under the category system."

Asked if the president of such boards had the power of the casting vote, Sir Alfred replied that if the president disagreed with any member of the board as to the category in which a man should be placed, the General Officer Commanding the district would decide.

Mr. Shortt, K. O. (Chairman): What we should like to get is a record of the number of men who have been passed for service, and in the first three months of service have been shown to be unfit.

The witness replied that he could get a list showing the total number in hospital who had had less than three months' service, including men who at one time had been totally rejected.

Sir Alfred could not explain why men rejected by one medical board were passed by another. Special instructions were sent as to the mental condition of recruits. He thought 150 persons were too many to be examined by one medical man in a day.

Asked by Mr. Pringle if he could account for a medical board having passed as fit 75 per cent. of the men who previously had been rejected, Sir Alfred said he could attribute that to the increased efficiency of the board. No general instructions had been issued as to lowering the standard. Occasionally they had "round table meetings" of the inspectors, but no record of these meetings was kept.

Mr. Pringle: As a result of those meetings would a letter of this kind be sent to a board: "You have had far too many rejections in your district?"

Sir Alfred: Yes; or too few, as the case might be.

Mr. Nield asked if the witness knew a case of a recruit being passed although certificates from civil doctors who had treated him for tuberculosis were produced.

The witness: The responsibility is with the board, of course. A man may have had tuberculosis and yet be perfectly fit to serve in the Army.

Mr. Nield pointed out that according to the instructions any man who had been under treatment for tuberculosis should not be accepted. "Would you be surprised," he asked, "to know that that instruction has been wholly ignored by a certain board?"

The witness: I should be, very much.

It would come to you as a surprise to be told that a president, without reference to any examination, has not infrequently directed men to be put into a classification without having seen them?—It would surprise me very much.

Mr. Nield questioned the witness about an occasion when it was alleged that a medical board president, when told "You are up against Sir James Mackenzie," replied, "D—Sir James. Put the man into B1."

The witness: It would be very improper to put a man into classification without having looked at him.

How about men transferred to general service within a

## "HOW ENGLAND ARMED FOR WAR."

German Professor's Great Discovery.

Amsterdam, July 2.—On the front page of the *Vossische Zeitung* Professor Alois Brandl, the famous German Shakespearean scholar, "has had the kindness" to place at the disposal of that paper an article which shows "how England armed herself for war."

The whole German Press at the present time is mightily concerned to prove that England is the cause and author of the war, and this particular professorial authority has laid down his Shakespeare and taken up Harold Begbie's "Vindication of Great Britain" to prove Germany's innocence.

Mr. Begbie, says Brandl, "in his anxiety to defend Lord Haldane, has given away some secrets which throw a peculiar light on the legend of the innocence of the English Government." He quotes from page 116 to show that as the result of his visit to Berlin in 1912 Lord Haldane came to the conclusion "that as long as Bethmann Holweg was Chancellor and really in power, war with Germany might be regarded as an improbable contingency," and that the Kaiser "wished an understanding with England."

After that Lord Haldane went back to England and "set to work as no other English Minister had done, despite the opposition of many members of his own party—many of whom are now national heroes—to create for his country a fighting machine and a system of national defence such as it never before possessed."

"Then," declares the professor, "the answer to the accommodating spirit of the Kaiser was that the British Naval Estimates were increased from \$38,000,000 to \$51,000,000."

Mr. Begbie, according to the professor, unveils another secret in pointing out that one of Lord Rosebery's charges against Lord Haldane was that the English Army pined against the German army in August 1914 only consisted of 170,000 men. Mr. Begbie proves that it numbered nearly 700,000 and calls as evidence a statement by Archibald Hurd in the "Navy League Annual" of 1915-16.

Lord Haldane accomplished this, he adds, by setting up all the units of his army on a war footing "prepared to spring into armed activity on mobilisation for war." He introduced, the professor goes on, quick-firing guns, and armed 81 Regular and 160 Territorial batteries with it. He changed the old militia into a reserve, which made a reserve battalion for every two Regular battalions, so that when he left office in 1912 there were ten complete army corps, to which must be added 313,000 Territorials, in addition to Colonial troops.

"In defending Lord Haldane, Mr. Begbie has let the cat out of the bag," says the professor, and he quotes two of Mr. Begbie's sentences to clinch the matter. "Great Britain was better prepared for war than any of her Allies" (p. 49); and "Indeed such a capable critic of military matters as Lord Sydenham declared that this country never entered into war better prepared than in August 1914" (p. 53).

Thus the professor proves to his own satisfaction that England deliberately prepared for war with Germany and that the Fatherland was an innocent assaulted party.

Lieut. Blundell.

Lieut. W. Blundell, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Blundell of Yokohama, now of the 18th Northumberland Fusiliers, is recovering in a London hospital after being wounded in the battle of Messines. In the same hospital is Lieut. Duke Marshall, also of Yokohama.

month?—Very quick. I should like to see such cases.

The inquiry was adjourned until to-day. Mr. Shortt told a Press representative that he hoped the Committee would be able to report in the first week of August.

## NOTICES.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatsan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.  
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatsan.

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Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.  
There will be no sailings on Sunday from Macao at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m.

The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

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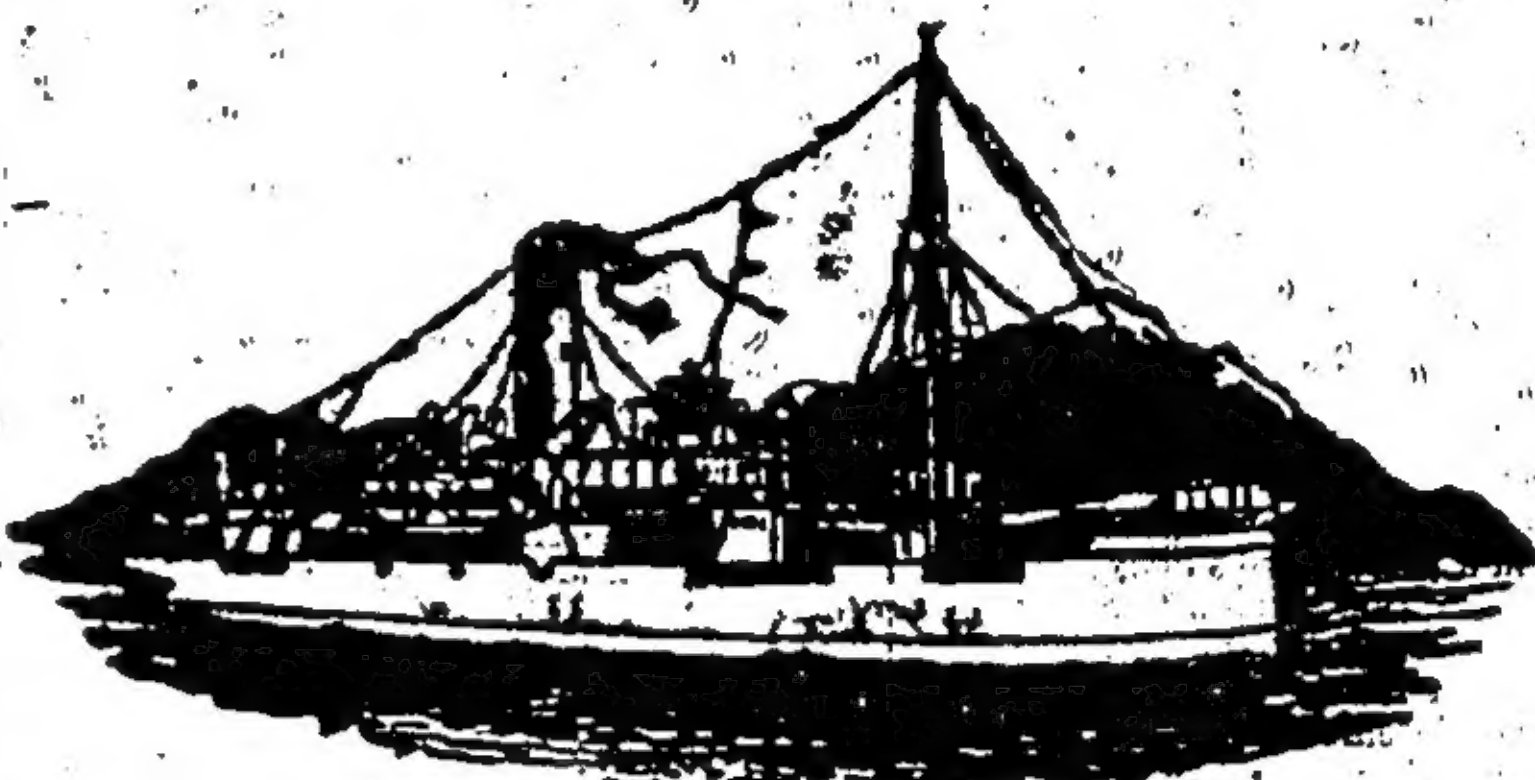
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## CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR,"

From SAN FRANCISCO,  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,  
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 2nd September, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports Hongkong before bill of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Friday 7th inst., at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after September 9th 1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

R. C. MORTON,

General Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd Sept, 1917.

## CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "KYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO  
& JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 2nd September, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 7th Sept at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 10th Sept. at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognized if filed after the 21st Sept. 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The S.S. CHINA will be despatched, Voy. 10 Home, on Wednesday, September 5, at 1 p.m. to San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

## CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SHINYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO via  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS  
& MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 31st August, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 5th September, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 8th September, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognized if filed after the 19th September, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong 30th August 1917.

## NOTICE.



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T. KRING,

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1917.

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13, Jackson, 6th August, 1917.

**WANTED.**—From November 1st. **UNFURNISHED HOUSE,** Peak District. Reply to C. F. J. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."



## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

**Shanghai Coal Market.**  
Messrs. Wheelock & Co., in their Coal Market Report, dated Shanghai, August 16, state:—**Japan Coal.**—Our local market has improved slightly during the past two weeks but there is still a very wide difference between the ideas in prices of sellers and buyers.—latest reports from Japan are to the effect that the market there is very active, especially for food quality coals, for instance; the price of best quality lump has gone up to Yen 18.00 f.o.b. shipping port. The rates for steamers on "time-charter" for coasting trade are still going up and the average of the latest fixtures is Yen 28.50 per D. W. ton a month so that one must expect to see prices in Shanghai go still higher. **Fushun Coal.**—No change. **Kaiping Coal.**—The market has, as usual at this time of year remained quiet, and although deliveries under contract have been regular there is little fresh business to report. Those making enquiries in regard to the prospects of renewing contracts are much surprised at the upward trend of the freight market and prices intimated leave no chance of immediate business.

**Shanghai Freight Market.**  
Messrs. Wheelock & Co., in their Freight Market Report, dated Shanghai, August 16, state:—**Shipping for United Kingdom** ports continues to be few and far between in consequence of which the export trade remains exceedingly restricted. There seems to be no likelihood of an increased amount of tonnage being available in the near future. As regards cargo for New York via Panama there is no tonnage in sight until about the end of September and cargo is very badly congested. For Pacific Coast there are a couple of extra boats on the berth for end of the month but they have practically filled their allotments and rates are firm at Gold \$50.00 a ton for general cargo. **Coastwise.**—The coasting trade has been rather dull during the past fortnight but the demand from Yangtze Ports should commence very shortly and should have a hardening effect on rates. As regards the bean market in the North the situation at Dally is being relieved by extensive arrivals from Vladivostok, as predicted in our last. For the United Kingdom.—The "Asia Maru" is now advertised to sail for London on the 21st inst. For New York via Panama:—No tonnage is in view until end of September.

**Shanghai Share Report.**  
Messrs. A. L. Anderson and Co., in their Weekly Share Circular, dated Shanghai August 25, state:—The rise of each penny in exchange exhibits greater and greater depths of dullness, until now there are no market movements to describe nor indeed any market to move. The steady drain on the funds of the port caused by the cheapness of gold is fast lowering yet further the price of our leading securities, and the same cause coupled with a decline in the value of the raw article is causing the would-be buyer away from rubbers. With the lower price of yarn interest has faded away from cotton but the ashew must be fanned into a flame sometime before the end of next month to allow of the heavy commitments for that month being unloaded. To-day's opening rate for T/T on London was 4/8; but 4/6 1/2 and perhaps higher has since been done; the Dollar rate being 22 1/2.

**American Cotton.**  
Tendency seems downward owing to South selling hedges telegraphed the New York agents of Messrs. Tate, Sons & Co. on August 22, quoting March futures 23 1/2 cents. Better's Liverpool market quotation of August 23 is as follows for middling American cotton:—  
Spot ..... 10 1/4  
August-September ..... 17 5/8  
October-November ..... 18 5/8  
This shows a drop of 10 points on spot for the week when compared with the prices of August 16:—1903, 18 3/4, 17 1/2  
A Bombay report quotes good brooch cotton at Rs. 456 per bales for April delivery and Bengal January Rs. 345.

## THE WINGED VICTORY.

## The Possibilities of a Great Aerial Fleet.

Writing in the *Daily Chronicle*, Mr. Arthur Lynch, M. P., says:—Even as the Greeks of old carved that delicate and immortal masterpiece, the Winged Victory, as a tribute to their own prowess, so when this war is finished there is ample time to meditate the project—the Allies will strike a medal, on the obverse of which will be found an aeroplane. One by one, other avenues of victory have been successively closed up, the process being aided by that quality of mind which used to be so much wanted in time of peace, but which amid the stress and violent crises of war seems hardly distinguishable from stupidity. I mean that conservative habit that tenaciously resists the entrance of new ideas.

If I speak in this somewhat impatient tone it is because I mention it as making me free of the field. I advocate in the main bold lines a plan which the Government seems at last, after three years of war, to be putting into practice, or at least for which it is preparing the way. The plan, in brief, is to concentrate on the Air Service, not to be content with superiority over the Germans in casual contests or in the general work day by day of the Air Service, such as scouting and directing artillery fire, but to recognize that the aeroplane arm, if sufficiently developed, is capable of deciding the great turning events of the war.

Connected with this project must necessarily be that of experiment and invention. Ideas of genius cannot be commanded by any organisation, however faithful to tradition and routine. Exceptional means must be taken to throw out a sort of intellectual network that will catch these ideas and bring them at length to the test of experience. The aeroplane is still full of mysteries and surprises. The principles of its construction are for the most part empirical; that is to say, it is only by experiment and trial that we can form an opinion as to the best types, either in the general design or in regard to the hundred details that make up the machine. An improvement in any one detail may make the difference of a few miles per hour in speed. The consequences of that will eventually be found in the casualty lists, not merely the casualties amongst pilots, but in the killed and wounded in the big pushes. The aeroplanes are the eyes of the Army.

How do the Allies stand now as against the Central Powers? In the personnel I believe that both the British and the French are superior to the Germans, and this may be said without disparagement of the great qualities and at times the extraordinary brilliancy displayed by the enemy. But, in addition to the control of mechanism, the British pilots have added the fine feather of the sporting quality and the French their zest and moriancy, and on the whole the balance rests on our side. As to the machines themselves, the contest might be likened to a long-distance race when one competitor leads for a time, finds himself overtaken in a spurt by another, regains his position once more, loses it, and still struggles on, for the goal of perfection is yet far off. The British types of machine are more numerous than those of the enemy, and of late they can claim a distinct superiority; that is to say, in regard to the machines which are the best, for a considerable proportion of out-of-the-way types are still employed! Again, without discrediting the German talent of inventiveness, it may be said that both British and French are more fertile in ideas than the Teuton—I think the Celtic infusion has aided them—but the methodical, well-trained brain of German engineers are good for adapting and improving the inventions of others.

The one great invention of the Germans in the air world has, by the irony of fate, proved the salvation of the Allies. I mean the Z-pellet. The Germans were hypnotised by their Z-pellet. Its real greatness called forth

## PSALMS OF VENGEANCE.

## "Most Un-Christlike" Passages to be Revised.

Keen opposition was roused in the Lower House of Convocation at the proposal to omit certain passages from the Psalter as used in churches. These passages are described as uncharitable and vindictive, and the omissions have already been sanctioned by Upper House.

The Dean of Janterbury said that the denunciations of wrong doing and the calls for vengeance contained in the Psalms were in many cases peculiarly appropriate to the present time. Canon Aitkin said that a y of the passages were "most un-Christlike in character," and if Germans had steeped their hands in infant blood it was for us to pray, "F ther, forgive them."

To use such expressions as "May I dip my feet in the blood of my enemies," or "May his children be fatherless, and his wife a widow," was an insult to the Divine Majesty.

"The Psalms are a mirror of human nature which is precisely the same to-day as in the time of the Psalmist," said the Archbishop of Sudbury. "To omit the righteous call for vengeance is not only to misrepresent Christianity, but to fall out of touch with the whole moral feeling of the country."

In the main, the revisions as approved by the Committee of Revision were adopted.

**Distinguished Visitor.**  
Sir Herbert Dering, British Minister in Bangkok, arrived in Shanghai last week on his way to make a holiday visit to Peking, where he was stationed from 1899 to 1902.

**Horseflesh 3s. Per Lb.**  
Horseflesh in Vienna is costing 3s. a pound, nine times the price. Unable to get beef or pork, many people are subsisting on horsemeat alone, without vegetables or bread.

bring the matter home by a familiar example, a man might be an accomplished and brilliant athlete, and yet if you were asked would you put him into the ring to fight Jack Johnson for the championship of the world, you would—well, you would revise your standards. Briefly, I would fix the responsibilities for all this. I would have a complete overhaul. I would direct the immediate establishment of an Air Ministry, and I would indicate in a larger scope the main lines of its task. It is not too late; it will be soon.

Mention of the air raid brings about the question of reprisals. The word reprisals is itself ambiguous. If by reprisals is meant the most vigorous and determined counter-attack I am all for reprisals. It would be even well to stretch a point in departing at times from the strict lines of a military correct plan, for the psychological factor counts for much in war. Moreover it must be candidly recognised that these German raids, as for instance, on London, have a military value, and in some circumstances might have a great military value.

Therefore in this sense let us have reprisals, and with plenty of ginger and dash. But if we mean by reprisals hitting below the belt, killing German babies simply because the Germans have killed English babies, then I see nothing whatever in any sense to be gained by such conduct. This war is not being fought out in a closed room. It is the spectacle of the world. It was the foul play of the Germans mainly and not superiority of British diplomacy that brought in America. Reputation is of great importance. Leave the foul blows to the Germans; it is they who eventually will suffer. In this respect I recall the impression made on my mind by some brief but telling words of a gallant seaman who is a member of Parliament, Mr. G. A. Francis, who called on the House to scorn mean tricks and to fight like men. Brave words like that increase our respect for the British not all excellent men, but, to character.

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;  
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

## BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks sa. \$582 1/2

## MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$320

North China n. \$100

Union n. \$300

Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$19

## FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. \$133

H. K. Fires n. \$300

## SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$81

Steamboats n. \$174

Indos (Def.) n. \$83

Indos (Pref.) n. \$35

Shells n. 108 1/2

Ferries n. \$29

## REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$32

Malabons n. \$29

## MINING.

Kailans b. 40/-

Langkats s. \$14

Raubs s. \$2.50

Tronohs n. 25/8

Urals n. 32/-

Oriental Cons. b. 28/-

## DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &amp; C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$74

Kowloon Docks n. \$113 1/2

Shai Docks n. \$78

## LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$30

H. K. Hotels b. & d. \$34 1/2

Land Invest. b. \$87

H'phreys Est. b. & sa. \$8

K'loon Lands n. \$33

Shai Lands b. \$75

West Points b. \$77

Reclamations n. \$115

## COTTON MILLS.

Ewos s. \$162 1/2

Kung Yiks sa. & b. \$14

Shai Cottons b. \$129

Yangtzepoos s. \$5.25

Oriental b. \$36

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bornes n. \$6 1/2

China Light & P. n. \$4.50

Providents b. \$74

Dairy Farms sa. \$23

Green Islands sa. \$7.10

H. K. Electrics n. \$4.12

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$149

Ropes b. \$34

Steel Foundries b. \$103

Trams, Low Level n. \$6.00

Trams, Peak, old s. \$9

Trams, Peak, new n. cts. 90

Laundries b. \$3

U. Waterboats n. \$13

Watsons n. \$6

Wm. Powells s. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$29

## CORRECTED TO MON TUESDAY

SEPTEMBER 4, 1917.

## BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

T/T Demand 3 1/4

30 d/s 3 1/2

30 d/s 3 1/4

4 m/s 3 1/4

T/T Shanghai 130 1/2

T/T Japan 143 1/2

T/T India 73

Demand, India 73

T/T San Francisco 73

co & New York 73

T/T Java 173 1/2

T/T Marks 424 1/2

T/T France 424 1/2

Demand, Paris 425

## BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 3 1/4

4 m/s. D/P 3 1/2

6 m/s. L/C 3 1/2

30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 3 1/2

30 d/s. San Francisco 74 1/2

4 m/s. Marks 438 1/2

4 m/s. France 438 1/2

6 m/s. France 438 1/2

Demand, Germany 73 1/2

Demand, New York 73 1/2

T/T Bombay 73 1/2

Demand, Bombay 73 1/2

T/T Calcutta 73 1/2

Demand, Calcutta 73 1/2

Demand, Manila 143 1/2

Demand, Singapore 130 1/2

On Haiphong 5 1/4 prem.

On Saigon 5 1/4 prem.

On Bangkok 5 1/4

Sovereign 6.45 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 38.40

Bar Silver, per oz. 47

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese—20 cts. pieces 3 1/2

Chinese—10 " 3 1/2

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Hongkong 10 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 5 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 2 1/2 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1 1/4 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 3/4 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/2 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/4 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/8 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/16 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/32 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/64 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/128 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/256 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/512 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/1024 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/2048 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/4096 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/8192 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/16384 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/32768 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/65536 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/131072 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/262144 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/524288 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/1048576 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/2097152 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/4194304 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/8388608 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/16777216 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/33554432 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/67108864 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/134217728 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/268435456 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/536870912 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/1073741824 " 2 1/2

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Hongkong 1/8589934592 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/17179869184 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/34359738368 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/68719476736 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/137438953472 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/274877906944 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/549755813888 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/1099511627776 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/2199023255552 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/4398046511104 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/8796093022208 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/17592186044416 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/35184372088832 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/70368744177664 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/140737488355328 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/281474976710656 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/562949953421312 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/1125899906842624 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/2251799813685248 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/4503599627370496 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/9007199254740992 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/18014398509481984 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/36028797018963968 " 2 1/2

Hongkong 1/7205759



